

The Green and White Courier

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL EDITION

VOLUME I.

MARYVILLE, MO., DECEMBER 11, 1914.

NUMBER 4.

DAD, ALFALFA, WOODLAND FARM

Willis Wing Tells How A Poor Farm
Was Made A Good One.

It was a story of "Dad" and Woodland farm that Willis Wing told the farmers at the courthouse Tuesday night. Other characters in his story were Alfalfa and his brother Joe.

"When Dad was thirty-five he was hauling ashes in the day time to make saleratus at night to earn his living," said Wing. "At forty he owned a little strip of land along the Erie Canal in New York and had a little store where he sold groceries to the section hands. In all, at that time, he was worth fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. At the age of forty "Dad" bought Woodland Farm near Mechanicsburg, Ohio at a hundred dollars an acre and went in debt for it.

It was not a fertile farm, according to the speaker. "Much of it was in woods and some of the neighbors said it wouldn't support ten head of cattle." The speaker told how his father saved the money to pay for the farm and how close-fisted his boys thought he was. "But Dad was a bigger man than any of his boys and before he died he had paid for that hundred and ninety-six acres of land."

He told of how his brother and himself went to Utah when they were grown and how his father's illness called Joe back to take charge of Woodland Farm. The first year Joe farmed with his father the gross receipts of the farm were eight hundred dollars. A year or so later the speaker said he came back from Utah and when the father died went into partnership with Joe "on the farm." They had brought some alfalfa seed back from Utah with them and planted it in a little plot enclosed in a picket fence. They took the picket fence down after the alfalfa had grown up and a calf came along and grazed it to the ground. "After he had grazed it to the ground he stood over the spot and bawled for more."

This gave them the alfalfa idea. At first, he said they planted one acre of alfalfa, then two, then ten, and so on. At first, they fed a hundred and seventy-five lambs a year, then three hundred and fifty until last year he said they fed fifteen hundred and had feed enough for

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Agriculture in the Normal.

(By R. A. Kinnaird)

Those who are attending the Farm and Home Institute at the Normal School this week have caught the spirit of the movement for progressive agriculture. With them a passing interest has deepened into faith; and faith has changed into the realization of the fact that the story of Woodland farm told by Mr. Wing can be repeated on every farm where scientific agriculture is put into practice. They are the leaders in the movement for better homes, better towns and better schools, all founded upon better farms. They want their children to grow up in the country and expect to see the country soon become the best place for these children to spend their lives. They have begun to demand that their children be educated for the farm and not away from the farm. The Normal school in its agricultural education is attempting not only to meet but to increase this demand. The aim, therefore, in this department of its instruction is clearly defined; first to prepare teachers for the rural and village schools and high schools who are capable of giving accurate instruction in the elements of agriculture and of inspiring in the students who come under their instruction such a respect for the farmer's occupation that the ambitious country boy will realize that he can satisfy his ambition by becoming a farmer as well as by going into some other occupation. Its second aim is to give instruction in the different phases of agriculture to students who come to the Normal for an education with no intention of becoming teachers.

The question is often asked, "How much practical agriculture can be taught to country children by the girls who teach the rural schools?" And this question is asked in a way which indicates that those who ask it do not think that the agriculture taught in the rural schools can amount to very much. Certainly it can not amount to much if the teacher knows nothing about scientific agriculture or farm life. Let those who ask the question also consider the fact that the rural teacher is expected to teach all the other branches of the elementary school as well as agriculture. The best authority on agriculture could hardly teach the eight grades satisfactorily and make practical farmers of the country boys and girls at the same time. But this is small argument against the teaching of agriculture in the rural

schools. Even if the rural teacher were capable of giving expert information in regard to practical farming, that would not be the greatest service which she could render. Her greatest service will be to hold up for the country boys and girls higher ideals of country life, to teach as great a respect for the occupation of farming as for any other occupation, to show the ambitious youth on the farm that agriculture offers on unlimited opportunity for the application of the highest intellect, and to give only enough practical and scientific information in agriculture to show the student its possibilities and arouse a desire for more. A teacher who can render this service must first know the principles of scientific agriculture, the more the better, and then be in sympathy with country life.

For teaching the subject matter of agriculture, the Maryville Normal is unsurpassed in equipment and natural resources. One hundred seventeen acres of farm and campus furnishes the very best opportunity for the growth and study of farm crops. No less than half a dozen stables and herds of the best pure-bred live stock in the state are within easy reach of the students. The owners have willingly placed this stock at the service of students and are in hearty co-operation with the work of the Normal. The laboratory equipment, which is of the best, is being rapidly increased. New courses are continually being added to those which at the present time cover the fields of animal husbandry, live stock feeding, soils, farm crop, farm management and economic entomology.

Fred Loos Toastmaster at Banquet.

A banquet will be given at the close of the Farmers' Institute at the Elks club rooms Saturday, December 12, at 6 o'clock p. m. Only those holding season tickets will be permitted to attend because of there not being room to seat more than 150. If the seats are not all taken by those holding season tickets other tickets will be sold at 75 cents each.

Fred Loos, of Liberty, will be toastmaster. Mr. Loos is a minister and has been attending the Short-horn Breeders' Association meetings this fall where he has made quite a reputation as a witty and worthwhile speaker.

Several speakers from the University of Missouri will be called on and in addition talks will be made by local talent.

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS

Not a Change but Efficiency in the
Present System is Needed,
Says Dean Mumford

The program for today's session follows:

Morning Session.

10 o'clock—Normal School Auditorium.

Address—"Wintering Stock cattle" by Mr. H. O. Allison, Columbia, Mo.

Address—"A Modern Method of Planting," by Mr. John P. Wood, Pres. Missouri Fish Commission.

Address—"Thirteen Years Among Tuberculosis Cattle and Men," by Dr. D. F. Luckey, State Veterinarian.

Afternoon Session.

1:30 o'clock at Normal Auditorium
Address—"Increasing the Yield of the Corn Crop," by Mr. C. B. Hutchison, Columbia, Mo.

Round Table Discussion—Topic: "Better Stock for the Average Farmer," by Mr. Lawrence Ogden, Chairman.

Evening Session.

7:30 o'clock at Circuit Court Room
Address—"Conservation of Animal and Human Life," by Dr. D. F. Luckey.

"There never have been so many people interested in agriculture as there are at the present time," said F. B. Mumford, Dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture in his address at the Farm Meet Thursday afternoon. The business men, bankers, commercial clubs, railroad men, and others all seem to have suddenly become interested in the farmers' affairs. This is because agriculture and the prosperity of the farmer is more fundamental to the prosperity of the nation than the welfare of any other industry. It is not strange that people have become interested in the farmer since 42 per cent of all the raw products of our country are produced from the soil.

Another class of people is interested in the farmer and that class is the ultimate consumer who depends upon the farmer for his daily bread.

The farmer himself is becoming interested in agriculture. Strangely enough he has been the last man to become interested in agriculture in

(Continued on eighth page).

MAKE HOUSEWORK EASIER.

Rocking Chair Has a Place in the Kitchen — A Great Labor Saver.

(By Myrtle McPherron)

Make your housework easier by adding some conveniences to your kitchen. Have a small, light table on rollers that can be pushed. Load it with pots and kettles at the stove and push it to the sink or work table. This will enable you to put them away after washing, without taking so many steps.

The cupboard should be large, with deep, wide shelves. All the inside of it should be painted white with a good enamel paint, so it can be easily washed. Paper is only a dust collecting nuisance. The cupboard is best built stationary, adjoining the sink or work table.

Have a stool the proper height and be seated while you are at the sink and work table. In a convenient corner have a comfortable rocker to use when possible to sit and work. Prepare your vegetables for the meal, your fruit to can, and your pastry for the oven so far as possible, resting in the rocker. It is positively a sin to stand and make drudgery out of work that you can do while sitting in a comfortable chair.

The fireless cooker is the greatest labor and time saving device ever invented for the housewife. While getting supper heat your cereal and put it in the cooker. In the morning it is well done and properly cooked. Heat the meat and vegetables while getting breakfast and put them in the cooker. The regular hour to two hours devoted to getting dinner can be spent in reading a good magazine article or completing that unfinished piece of fancy work.

But you say as yet the fireless cooker is too expensive for the average housewife.

If twelve of the housewives of the community form a club and write to any company handling fireless cookers they can purchase them for from a fourth to a third off, and good ones can be bought singly for twelve to fifteen dollars.

Y. M. C. A. Men Meet Trains.

The Y. M. C. A. members have been meeting the trains Sunday and Monday, December 6 and 7 to meet the new men students to help them in finding room and board and to acquaint them with the Y. M. C. A.

Under Difficulties.

The tasks of those who are called upon to promote knowledge have some disagreeable features, and that librarians are not exempt from problems is well known, although this class of public servants sometimes has compensating amusement.

Attendants at a public library in Louisville have given some of their experiences to the Evening Post of that city, and those experiences give a clew to the mental uncertainties of many readers. One young woman called for Balzac's "Sir Peter" at the Louisville Library, when really she wanted his "Seraphita." Another wanted "Eureka" of Wakefield, and finally received Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." The inelasticity of the mind trained to athletics was shown by a young athletic, sent by his mother for what he translated as "some leggins." The librarian was naturally puzzled, until the youth added, "And if you have no leggins, I want some Mitts," whereupon the mother received volumes of legend and myths.

Consider, too, the troubles the librarian is put to when it is related that a woman called up to find out how to pluck a turkey, and was not satisfied until the attendant read to her over the telephone directions for that process from a cook-book. Pencils, paper and even spectacles are asked for temporarily by patrons of libraries. Even school children who have seen a motion picture depicting some battle in the Revolution or another in the Civil war visit the library to confirm its accuracy by reference to history. Perhaps the most amazing feature about these uncertainties of readers who think they want something, and the confidence of others who don't hesitate to borrow personal property, is the ingenuity and courtesy of library attendants generally. Why shouldn't they make good detectives? —Judge.

Wiley's Testimony.

Dr. Wiley, pure food expert, celebrated his 70th birthday recently, and boasted to his friends that he felt as fit as if he was only 40. He attributed his excellent condition to the fact that he had good teeth, which he had always taken care of properly.

It is more than likely that the famous chemical expert owes much, also, to his ability to recognize fit and unfit food; yet his testimony as to the importance of proper care of

the teeth might well be heeded.

It is not improbable that the average individual could keep his teeth in sound condition for as little as \$100 during his entire lifetime, if he began early and paid consistent attention to the matter.

The big bill at the dentist's usually results from the process of putting off simple duties; the postponement of little tasks until they become large tasks.

It isn't a popular thing to be putting shingles on the dentist's roof, as the saying is; but any matter which affects the public's health ought to be a proper one for comment.

And it does not seem improbable that we are arriving at an era when the prompt attention to defective eyes and teeth may be regarded as one of the proofs that the forces of civilization are bearing us along with them.

—St. Louis Times.

Brutal.

"Well, did you have a pleasant vacation among the rubes?"

"Rubes? Go on! I didn't see a rube all the time I was in Joyville. The farmer's daughters, who kept the books and waited on the table, was a Smith College graduate. The fellow who hauled my trunk out from the station was a Princeton junior. The farmer himself was president of the local grange and part owner of the town garage, besides being a lecturer on plant disease at Rutgers. His wife was a magazine writer and a member of the advisory board of the National Country Life Commission. The man who kept the general store was a Cornellian and held

the tennis championship of Joy county. The clerk at the postoffice wore a Phi Beta Kappa key and was working for his Ph. D. at Dickinson. And the village dominie had once turned down a fashionable pulpit in Brooklyn."

—The Newark (N. J.) News.

Dinner Party.

Miss Mary M. Hughes gave a dinner party, Sunday, December 6, at the Linville hotel for the following people: Misses Harriet Day, Beulah Brunner, Mildred Miller, Katherine Helwig, Orrell Helwig, Celia Hutt and Beatrix Winn.

Judging the Worth of Teachers.

Little Donald had been with his mother to visit school. He seemed troubled about something, and finally said, "Mamma, don't school-teachers know very much?" "Yes, dear, why?"

"Well, what makes them ask so many questions?"

Goes to California.

Miss Beulah Marker, a Normal student, left for her home in St. Joseph Saturday. Miss Marker, with her parents, expects to leave for Los Angeles, Calif., Wednesday, to make her future home.

T. H. Cook Ill.

T. H. Cook was unable to meet his classes Monday and Tuesday of this week, on account of illness.

Miss Deldee Gilliland returned Sunday, December 6, from a week-end visit with relatives in Bedford, Iowa.

Empire Theatre

A Pleasant Place For Gentle Folks
Motion Pictures, -:- The Best

THE RURAL CHURCH.

Day of the Itinerant Minister Gone— Preacher Must Be More Than Ser- monizer — The Community Also Has a Part.

(By Rev. S. D. Harkness).

The leadership of the rural church must be an "on-the-ground" type. The "circuit-rider" is gone, and we do not minimize his value when we say that it is a good thing for the rural church that he is gone. The church of the open country can never thrive, or become the force it must become to save our rural life, by occasional and intermittent leadership. The "preaching-point" that gets "half-time" or "one-fourth-time" will never get out of the rut of narrowness and inefficiency. The minister—to be a minister in any real meaning of ministry—must live and labor among the people of his congregation. The rural church has been slowly dying for the last twenty-five years by the "absent-treatment" policy of the different denominations. Furthermore, he must not be of that fidgety type that is always looking for a chance to move. We seem to be cursed by a nomadic band of ecclesiastical Gypsies who regard a two-year's stay as a long pastorate. We need a leadership that will stick to the rural church for the glory of God and the future of the community despite the alluring offers which come from town and city fields.

Any attempt to real, constructive work in any rural—or city field—will end in failure without competent leadership. The mind of the church at large is now awake to this truth. The opinion used to hold sway that the preacher of extraordinary ability must go to the city to find a field worthy of himself. Now we are awake to the fact that the rural church demands the finest product of our theological seminaries. Men who can preach the Gospel with eloquence and convincing power; who can organize the youth of the countryside for social, mental and spiritual advancement; who can grip the life of the community for good roads, scientific farming, and who can halt the flow of young men and women cityward by creating that appreciation of the simplicity and power of work with the soil—an appreciation which now comes when the boy or girl is caught in the factory or department store of the city.

The leadership in the country church and school must be practical as well as idealistic. The preacher must understand the problems of the people before he can minister to their needs. When Charles Kingsley went as a youth to his first parish, he found that the people of that English countryside could neither read nor write. He organized schools in the different houses scattered over the moor and when he ended that country pastorate of seventeen years, he had transformed and uplifted the life of those people. And who will

not believe that the famous author did even finer work for those men and women who came to worship him as a saint of God, than he did for lovers of the printed page?

But, leadership on the part of the preacher is not sufficient. There must be enthusiastic co-operation on the part of the community. The farmer must get a new vision of what it is worth to him and to his family to have a leadership like this in his township. Where he has given ten dollars in the past, he must give seventy-five or a hundred dollars now. He must see that the church that is going to grip the life of his boy and the life of his girl must be more than a place in which to pray, sing and sermonize. There should be a game-room and a reading-room and a big basement under the auditorium where the dinners may be held and where basket-ball and indoor, base-ball can be played. There should be a comfortable manse for the preacher and his family.

But you say, "these things will cost money?" Of course they will, but you will get bigger bargains in return than I could now relate to you, or that you would now believe. An adequate church plant must be the ideal toward which the rural life must strive, even though it is not an immediate possibility.

There must be enthusiastic co-operation relative to the pastor's salary. "Send us a cheap man," was the burden of a letter from a rural church which came to my desk a short time ago. I went down to the field and persuaded those rich farmers to "come through" and today their church is growing like a weed in wet weather. I met the elders and trustees of another rural field last spring and when they told me about their vacant field, I asked: "What do you pay?" The answer was "Eight Hundred Dollars." Further information was that the minister had to rent a house. Today that field is manned by one of the brightest young men who graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary last May, and last week he wrote that his church is crowded until the farmers are talking of building, and that twenty new members united with his flock a few Sundays ago. But that man never heard of that field until they had given the writer assurance that they would pay a man of his calibre twelve hundred dollars and manse. If the rural church is going to become a mighty force, the farmer must give his money in worthy amounts.

And I have always noticed that the man who gives his money to a church enterprise usually hangs around to see what is done with it. The Harmony church, well-known in Northwest Missouri, eleven miles north and east of this city, is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished in every struggling, down-at-the-heels, rural church in this state. The Harmony people love their church and their pastor, and everything that Harmony as a com-

munity, and as a spirit has done may be duplicated by other Nodaway county churches which are close to my heart.

What about the rural church? Just this: Competent leadership and enthusiastic co-operation will solidify the community in a social, educational and spiritual oneness that will make life full of friendliness and achievement; the boys and girls will cleave to the neighborhood, and you will reap the biggest crop of all your crops, and its value will not be lessened by the fact that the sheaves are sheaves of happiness.

Health School In Chicago.

A health school is the latest plan of the city health department.

The Chicago School of Sanitary Instruction is the name of the new institution of learning.

Dr. George B. Young, health commissioner and head of the new school, announced the courses of instruction yesterday. New employees of the department will not be the only persons given instruction in the school.

One of its unique features will be a course of study for the superintendents of milk plants. This course which will be instituted next month, will consist of lectures and demonstrations on the general principles of milk hygiene.

Some of the subjects to be taught the milk plant operators by the city officials will be:

Elements of milk bacteriology.

Contamination of milk by disease producing germs.

Effects of heat and refrigeration on germ development.

Cleanliness and sanitation of milk plants.

Sterilization of utensils.

Dr. W. W. Armstrong, head of the city's food bureau, and his assistants will teach the milk plant operators how to care for milk.

A correspondence course in the

Real Estate Bank

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

Deposit your Dimes in our Savings

Department and attend the State

Normal School

art of ventilation is another feature of the proposed school.

All new employees of the department also will be obliged to take a six months' course of training. They will be taught everything from the proper method of folding a letter and stamping an envelope to the system of fumigating houses after contagious diseases.—Chicago Tribune.

Play In Training School.

The noon-hour is the play period for the training school children. They have no recesses, but have a five minute rest period after each hour. This is not intended for a play period, but just a moments relaxation. However, they are generally back in their rooms in three minutes. They seem to like this method better than the fifteen minute recess. They eat their lunch during the first twenty minutes of the noon hour. Then in pleasant weather the two supervisors take them into the grove to play. Free play is encouraged as much as possible. They generally divide into groups, the girls and small boys play "pullaway" "drop the handkerchief," or any of those old games, while the larger boys fly kites. One group of boys made a tissue paper parachute, and whittled out a man to ride in it. Then they hung the parachute on the kite string with a wire hook. The wind carried it up to the kite. A slight jerk released it and it came sailing down. They had made the entire outfit in the manual training period.

There are two basket ball teams which play. They are coached by the men who teach in the Training School.

Back in School.

Miss Doris Callahan, who has been unable to attend the Normal the past few days because of an injury received while playing basket ball, returned to school on Monday.

The Green and White Courier Of the State Normal School, Maryville, Mo.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

Scientific Farming.

The scientific farmer knows why he rotates crops and what crops to rotate. He has the advantage over the "rule of thumb" farmer, because he knows the principles upon which every phase of farm life is based.

With this knowledge he will be able to meet any new situation which may arise and to solve new problems. He reasons his way through difficulties.

The scientific farmer understands the why of all his farm operations, and will be able to modify his procedures as the occasion may demand. The unscientific farmer will be inclined to do as he did the year before, although circumstances may be very different.

The scientific farmer will apply modern, progressive business methods to every phase of his profession, and will be able to tell whether a farm enterprise is profitable or run at a loss. Scientific farming is simply the application of reason, based upon a scientific knowledge of the fundamentals of agriculture.

Cement Culverts.

County Highway Engineer Clary, Nodaway county, headed the round table discussion on "Good Roads," Wednesday, December 9.

Will Bainum, the overseer of the building of concrete culverts gave statistics of the work accomplished in Polk township during the last summer. He said that there were 1200 stream crossings in Polk township. The 187 concrete culverts which he put in last summer were distributed evenly over the county at a total cost of \$41,595.00. The average cost of the culverts were \$220.30. The highest cost of any culvert was \$800.00 and this was a twelve foot span.

Rations For Livestock.

"Factors to be considered in selecting a ration," was the subject of an address given Wednesday morning by Professor W. A. Cochel of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kansas.

In substance Prof. Cochel said: "The first thing for the farmer to consider is the available feeds from crops produced at home. The feeds produced in greatest abundance in the farmers own locality should constitute the basis of the ration because they will be the cheapest feeds. Only such other feeds as are necessary to supplement the feeds produced at home and make a balanced ration need be purchased. The farmer with good judgment will grow the crops which produce the greatest food-value per acre. In Kansas a great deal of corn is raised; and in the western part of the state especially large quantities of kafir, milo maize, etc., are grown. Corn cut for silage furnishes the greatest amount of feed per acre with alfalfa a close second. The second consideration is the selection of feed stuffs obtained on the market which will supplement the feeds raised at home and produce a balanced ration. Throughout the corn belt more fat producing feeds like corn can be raised per acre than from other crops. If alfalfa is grown to a great extent a balanced ration can be secured from feeds produced at home. Where alfalfa is not grown to a great extent some other nitrogenous or muscle producing feed stuffs such as cotton seed meal, linseed oil meal or tankage will be the feeds purchased to supplement the feed grown at home. In other localities it might be necessary to purchase corn to supplement the nitrogenous feeds produced at home, but this is not often the case. By selecting feeds which will make a balanced ration the efficiency of the ration may often be increased fifty per cent. Too often the farmer does not realize the value of having feeds which will build up all parts of the animal body—feeds which contain protein to build up the muscle and mineral matter to build up the bone and framework. This is well illustrated by an experiment in pig feeding carried on at Manhattan. A pig farrowed in April was kept in a dry lot with a cement floor and fed nothing but corn, being given all the corn it would eat. The first of December this pig weighed 60 pounds. Another pig from the same litter which was fed corn and skim milk weighed 220 pounds. Corn alone will not furnish the different nutrients needed to enable a pig to make a normal growth. Corn and skim milk furnishes an ideal ration. From the milk the pig secured the protein for the growth of muscle and the mineral matter to build up the bone and framework of the body. The only trouble with this ration is that skim milk cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities; and on most farms something else must take its place, such as tankage, oil meal or

shorts. If pigs are given free access to these different feeds, as when the feeds are put in a self-feeder, they will select at will about the right proportion of the different feeds to make a balanced ration. When the pig is young it will eat about one eighth as much tankage as corn, which is about the right proportion. As the pig grows older it will eat less tankage and more corn. At this age it is fat producing feeds and not muscle or bone producing feeds that are needed, for the growth of bone and muscle is practically completed.

The third consideration is to select a ration adapted to the particular animal to which it is fed. For example pigs should be given concentrated feeds, while horses and especially cattle will require a more bulky ration. A succulent feed for cattle has many advantages. In western Kansas it has been found that by feeding cows about a half ration of silage with a pound of oil meal or cotton seed meal they will eat 14 or 15 pounds of wheat straw in addition. Without the silage they will eat only 4 or 5 pounds of wheat straw per day. Thus by the use of silage, cattle are induced to consume large quantities of straw which has no market value and turn it into marketable beef.

The human factor is another very important factor in its influence upon the efficiency of a ration. Some men will secure excellent results in their feeding operations while others will give the same feeds in such combinations or amounts as to produce very harmful results. We are just now learning how to feed alfalfa hay successfully to horses. Some men give horses so much alfalfa that it is positively injurious. They want to see their horses contented and getting plenty to eat all the time and consequently feed too much. Horses should not be fed more than one pound of alfalfa hay per day per 100 pounds live weight, that is a 1200 pound horse should not have more than 12 pounds of alfalfa hay per day. When fed in this amount alfalfa is an excellent feed for horses. Many farmers have lost their horses by feeding them silage. At Manhattan as much as 20 pounds of silage per day has been fed successfully. But in feeding silage to horses three things must be carefully observed. The silage must not be too sour; it must be made from well matured corn. It must be kept perfectly. Any mold on the silage is very dangerous to horses. Enough silage must be fed out of the silo every day to insure its being fresh and sweet all the time. Cotton seed meal is the cheapest supplement to corn that we can buy but we never feed it to breeding stock. For some reason it cannot be fed satisfactorily for very long periods at a time and is therefore unsuited to animals kept for breeding purposes. This year especially it has been comparatively cheap. We have been buying it at about \$26.00 per ton. With corn at the present price, we are advising

farmers to feed it to fattening cattle as much as 5 pounds per day while we formerly advised only two or three pounds per day.

The last thing to keep in mind is never to feed anything that will cause digestive disturbances or other physiological troubles."

JUNIORS WIN FROM SENIORS.

First Inter-class Game Taken From Upper Class Men by a Score of 38 to 26.

The Seniors accepted a challenge from the Juniors for a basket ball game at the close of the fall term and it was played Wednesday, December 9, after school, in the men's gymnasium.

The Juniors won by a score of 38 to 26. Their team was made up of Howard Leech, Lee Scarlett, Clayton Woodward, Lowell Livengood and Henry Miller with Ralph McClintock substituting for Miller the last few minutes of the game.

The Juniors went in a body to the game and carried their colors, red and white, with them. They seemed an enthusiastic bunch as they stood there giving cheer after cheer for their team and answering the Senior yells.

Howard Leech made a splendid showing. He made 24 points, throwing 10 field goals and landing 4 free throws. The whole team showed that they had developed good team work.

The Senior players were Orlo Quinn, Hallie Ford, "Fritz" Vanderloot, Harley Seymour and Harvey Watson. Vanderloot made five field goals and two free throws for the team. Ford succeeded in getting three field goals.

The Senior boys wore green sweaters; while red sweaters were worn by the Junior players.

Walter Wray acted as referee and Coach Hanson as umpire.

The candidates for the first team have been having stiff practice for the past week. Coach Hanson is teaching them the finer points of the game, so they will be good and ready for the Tarkio game January 12th.

Coach Hanson has a letter from Prof. Brewer, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, in which he states that he can give the Normal a game in Columbia some time in January or February. It is probable that this game will be played if a date can be found satisfactory to both teams.

Visits Home.

Miss Ivah Barnes spent the weekend at her home in Bolckow, Mo., and attended a revival meeting which her father is conducting at the Baptist church.

Back to Maryville.

Miss Mable Simons, an old student of the Maryville State Normal, who has been attending the Kirksville State Normal during the fall term, has returned to Maryville to resume her studies.

"DAD," ALFALFA AND WOODLAND FARM (Continued from page 1.)

two thousand.

"Woodland Farm now supports two families and a half and in addition there are six hired men on the farm who get a total of three thousand dollars a year, and do I believe I have done all that can be done with Woodland Farm? No. My boys will go on. I can see where we can raise one and a half pounds of meat where we now raise only one."

The "back to the farm" movement the speaker's thought should apply principally to the farmers themselves. He said the farm boys, especially, should go back and that they should go back with courage. He told how his brother Joe said to him one time, "We are going to make a hat full of money on this farm." This he thought illustrated the fact that farmers should not talk hard times to their sons but should encourage them with a firm belief in the financial possibilities of the farm.

NEW SCHOOL SONGS.

Students and Old Grads Show Their Loyalty.

The student body is preparing to back the basket ball team with all their might. They felt they needed new songs and yells, so a few got busy and three songs and a few yells were submitted.

TEAM SONG.

(Tune of "Mandalay")

We want the game, we want the game;
Go to it, boys, with all your might and main.
We'll play it long, we'll play it strong
For our dear old Maryville.
It is no fable that our team is able,
And we'll beat those boys today.
We'll win the game! we'll win the game!
Our team is all O. K.'

NORMAL SONG.

(Tune of Heidelberg Stein Song).
Here's to the Normal Number Five;
Here's to the green and white;
Here's to her sons the best of earth;
Here's to her daughters bright.
Here's to the loyal faculty
True as the stars above.
Here's to the school of all the best,
Here's to the school we love.
O, Maryville! O, Maryville!
To us thy name is dear.
These happy days and tuneful lays
Will always bring us cheer.
These days of joy we'll ne'er forget—
And in the years to come,
Our hearts will yearn, our thoughts return
To our dear old Normal home.

—Maye Growney and Marie Meyer

Miss Tessie Degan, a former student, now teaching in Benton High School, St. Joseph, showed her loyalty to the school by contributing the song, "Come, Missouri," which

has been set to music.

"Come, Missouri, here's your Normal Five.

Hear Ye, and know Ye a Normal that's alive.

Maryville's our home town; High Standard is the touch down;
We stand for truth and progress;
no living man can stop us.

Get in step. Get the hang. Come along and join the gang.

Welcome! Welcome! to dear old Maryville.

WILLIS WING ON ALFALFA.

Takes Brother's Place on Farm Meet Program — Tells Why and How To Raise Alfalfa.

"You must excuse the rusty mental process of a busy farmer," said Willis Wing in his address on alfalfa at the Institute at the Normal, Tuesday morning, December 8. Ten years ago I made a talk in Old Virginia on the subject of alfalfa and it seemed so hopeless there, but here it seems so dead easy."

Mr. Wing said that ten years ago the land in Virginia was worth from ten to fifteen dollars an acre. Since then he has made four return trips, and each time he could see some improvement. The same land now is worth two hundred fifty dollars an acre and is not for sale.

Here there are so few difficulties that Mr. Wing fears the farmers will not appreciate the opportunity of alfalfa growing enough to try it.

In comparing the value of alfalfa to other products Mr. Wing declared that during his twenty years of alfalfa growing he had found alfalfa worth as much corn pound for pound in its feeding value. In other words when corn is worth fifty cents a bushel alfalfa is worth fifteen dollars a ton.

"Probably you feel that such good feed is hard on the soil but in our scheme of rotation four tons of alfalfa was grown on the same field for seven years and the following year, with no fertilizer, one hundred bushels of corn was raised per acre."

To have alfalfa succeed, says Mr. Wing, you must carefully note four things:

Have the soil sweet, that is have plenty of lime in the soil. A good test is to pour muriatic acid on the soil at a depth of three feet and if it effervesces there is lime.

Have the soil properly drained. "Alfalfa will not grow good with wet feet," said Mr. Wing. A good test is to dig post holes in the field in early spring and if they stand with water near a foot of the top, it is too wet for alfalfa. He recommends the use of tile as a cure for poor drainage.

Inoculate the soil. This may be done by getting soil from another alfalfa field and sowing it, he prefers, by hand, one hundred fifty to two hundred pounds per acre. In dry times the wind carries the bacteria but this should not be depended upon.

Add a fertilizer if the soil needs it. Among the many on the market Mr. Wing prefers phosphate of lime. It requires four hundred fifty to five hundred pounds per acre. Fertilized farms have grown poorer each year, the fertilizer must be used intelligently.

Mr. Wing thinks wheat is a good nurse crop for alfalfa. The first year's growth should not be pastured. He finished his lecture by saying:

"I have faith in good farming. I have faith to start a man farming without a dollar and watch him make money."

Dairying Worth While.

E. G. Bennett, the state dairy commissioner of Missouri discussed the dairy problem of Missouri in his lecture given at the institute Thursday morning, December 10.

"What Missouri needs," said Mr. Bennett, "is to have pedigreed Jersey cows. The farmer then will be proud of his herd and put forth every effort to raise the standard of it."

The speaker said the Missouri farmer has great possibilities before him in the field of dairying. He suggested getting a pair of scales and a Babcock tester to investigate each cow as to the amount of butter fat produced in a year. And if you find cows that are not paying sell them and invest in registered animals that are noted for producing milk in rich butter fat.

Mr. Bennett says that money is saved by having a good breed of cows and using all the modern conveniences. It is the thing in demand and it is the thing worth while.

He closed by saying, "We little realize the price we owe the good cow."

E. N. T. Club Meets.

The first meeting of the E. N. T. club was held Monday evening, Dec. 7. The regular meetings are every first and third Monday of every month. The charter members are Misses Beulah Brunner, Mildred Miller, Mary Hughes, Beatrix Winn, Kate Helwig, Oril Helwig, Harriet Day, Celia Hutt and Margaret Perry. Those elected to membership at the first meeting are Mrs. Walter Hanson and Mrs. H. A. Foster. The members of the club will not tell what the letters E. N. T. stand for.

Watch Out!

The Juniors have adopted a constitution, challenged the Seniors to a game of basket ball and won it, and have entertained themselves in various ways. Watch and see what they will do next. You may be sure they will not be idle.

Henry A. Miller, Pres.

H. T. Beaver Visits Y. M. C. A.

Howard T. Beaver, traveling secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for this state, visited the Normal Y. M. C. A. Friday and Saturday of last week. He was entertained at the home of Ray McPherron, the local secretary, during his visit.

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Dentist

over First National

Bank

Community Co-operation.

"Don't be afraid to lie a little about Missouri, for before you know it you will not have told half the truth," remarked Arthur N. Lindsey, Secretary of Missouri Federation of Commercial Clubs, in his address on "Community Co-operation," at the courthouse Wednesday night. He believes that the Farmers institute is the greatest thing that has happened to this county. It is of mutual advantage to farmer and business man alike. What we need, he says is community co-operation; bring the people together, and show them that their best interests are also the interests of their neighbor. What we need, he says is a new sentiment which he expressed in the poem:

Let me live in a house by the side
of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men
who are bad,
As good and as bad as I;
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Nor hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of
the road
And be a friend of man.

He says the greatest word in the English language is service. The sentiment of the speech was expressed in an original poem.

"For in your garden are many roses,
Whose blossoms, like our years,
have fled;
For we are very fond of roses,
But we want them now, not when
we are dead."

Spent Social Evening.

Miss Myrtle McPherron entertained Wednesday evening, December 9, the Misses Mary M. Hughes, Beatrix Winn, Mae Growney and Mattie Dykes.

FOR THE FARM LIBRARY.

C. E. Wells, Normal Librarian Gives List of Bulletins and Books for Farmers and Farmers' Wives How and Where to Get Them.

A farm library of twenty numbers for a dollar and ten cents. If your congressman has not exhausted his supply, he will send them to you free. If you wish to buy them, address the Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. If you will ask for Pirce List 16 when you order these bulletins you will find five hundred and ninety-one others listed, which you can get free or nearly so.

Twenty Selected Farm Bulletins.

55. Dairy herd, its formation and management, 5c.
183. Meat on the farm, butchering, curing and keeping, 5c.
185. Beautifying the home grounds, 5c.
242. Example of model farming, 5c.
287. Poultry management, 5c.
339. Alfalfa, 5c.
369. How to destroy Rats, 5c.
370. Replanting a farm for profit, 5c.
385. Boys' and girls' agricultural clubs, 5c.
415. Seed corn, 5c.
438. Hog houses, 5c.
461. Use of concrete on the farm, 5c.
491. Profitable management of small apple orchard on general farm, 5c.
511. Farm bookkeeping, 5c.
513. Fifty common birds of farm and orchard, 15c.
537. How to grow an acre of corn, 5c.
556. Making and feeding of silage, 5c.
574. Poultry house construction, 5c.
589. Homemade silos, 5c.
593. How to use farm credit, 5c.

The farmer's wife is not overlooked by the government experts of the Department of Agriculture. For one dollar you can get these twenty bulletins from the Supt. of Documents. Your congressman will send them free if he has not sent out all his allotment.

Bulletins for Farmers' Wives.

34. Meats, composition and cooking, 5c.
128. Eggs and their uses as food, 5c.
132. Poultry as food, 5c.
203. Canned fruit, preserves and jellies, household methods of preparation, 5c.
249. Cereal breakfast foods, 5c.
270. Modern conveniences for the farm home, 5c.
293. Use of fruit as food, 5c.
359. Canning vegetables in the home, 5c.
363. Use of milk as food, 5c.
377. Harmfulness of headache mixtures (containing acetanilid, antipyrine, and phenacetin), 5c.
389. Bread and bread making, 5c.
391. Economical use of meat in the home, 5c.

413. Care of milk and its use in the home, 5c.
426. Canning peaches on the farm, 5c.
459. House flies, 5c.
478. How to prevent typhoid fever, 5c.
487. Cheese and its economical uses in diet, 5c.
535. Sugar and its value as food, 5c.
541. Farm butter making, 5c.
565. Corn meal as food and ways of using it, 5c.

Farm Books.

If you want to buy books related to agricultural interests, here are two lists, any of which your local dealer can order for you.

A Dozen Farm Library Books.

Butterfield, K. L. Chapters in Rural Progress. University of Chicago Press, \$1.00.

Butterfield, K. L. The Country Church and the Rural Problem. University of Chicago Press, \$1.00.

Craig, John A., Judging Live Stock Illus., Kenyon Printing Co., Des Moines, Iowa, \$1.50.

Coburn, F. D., Swine in America. Illustrated. Judd Co., New York, \$2.50.

Henry, W. A., Feeds and Feeding. The Author, Madison, Wis., \$2.25.

Hunt, T. F., Cereals in America. Orange Judd Co., N. Y., \$1.75.

Hunt, Thos. F., How to Choose a Farm. McMillan Co., N. Y., \$1.75.

Mumford, H. W., Beef Production. The author, Urbana, Ill., \$1.50.

Plumb, Charles S., Types and Breeds of Farm Animals. Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston, \$2.00.

Voorhees, E. B., Forage Crops for Soiling, Silage, Hay, and Pasture. McMillan, N. Y., \$1.50. Illus.

Vivian, A., First Principles of Soil Fertility. Orange Judd Co., N. Y., \$1.00. Illus.

Wing, J. E., Alfalfa Farming in America. Sanders Co., Chicago, \$2.00. Illustrated.

Any of these books may be ordered through your local dealer.

A List of Books for Farmers' Wives.

Olsen, John C., Pure Foods. Ginn & Co., Chicago, 80c.

Streightoff, F. H., Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Chicago, \$1.00.

Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. What Diantha Did. Charlton Co., N. Y. \$1.00.

Richards, Ellen. Cost of Living as Modified by Sanitary Science. John Wiley & Sons, N. Y., \$1.00.

Hill, Janet McKensie. Practical Cooking and Serving. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., N. Y., \$1.50.

Talbot, Marion. House Sanitation. Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston, 80c.

Galbraith, Anna M. Personal Hygiene and Physical Training for Women. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, \$2.00.

Dodd, Helen. Healthful Farmhouse. Whitcomb and Barrows, Boston, 60c.

Farmer, Fannie. Boston Cooking School Book. Little, Brown & Co.,

Boston, \$2.00.

Wardall & White. Study of Foods. Ginn & Co., Chicago, 70c.

Snyder, H. Human Foods and their Nutritive Value. McMillan Co. Chicago, \$1.25.

Hutchinson, Woods. Handbook of Health. Houghton, Mifflin Co., N. Y., \$1.25. Illustrated.

Holt, L. E. Care and Feeding of Children. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 75c.

Library of Home Economics.

The American School of Home Economics, Chicago, has published the "Library of Home Economics." A complete home-study course on the new profession of home-making and art of right living; the practical application of the most recent advances in the arts and sciences to home health. Prepared by teachers of recognized authority. The library contains the following twelve volumes:

I. The House: Its Plan, Decoration and Care.

II. Household Bacteriology.

III. Household Hygiene.

IV. Chemistry of the Household.

V. Principles of Cookery.

VI. Food and Dietetics.

VII. Household Management.

VIII. Personal Hygiene.

IX. Home Care of the Sick.

X. Textiles and Clothing.

XI. Study of Child Life.

XII. Care of Children.

The publisher's price for the entire set is \$16.20; \$1.50 each, or \$1.25 text book edition.

Where to Write.

There are two mailing lists on which you should have your name if you want to have sent you promptly the latest results of the government investigations in the field of agriculture. Any reports and bulletins will be sent you as issued if you will write and ask that your name be placed on these lists. The first is the Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C., and the second, The Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

Questions relating to books, bulletins and periodicals are cheerfully answered by the Normal School Library, Maryville, Mo.

Gets Tears.

"Did you ever stop for one minute to think of the price paid for you to worship exactly as you please?" asked Miss Sarah Mildred Willmer, reader, as she introduced "The Sign of the Cross," Thursday evening, December 3, to a large audience at the Christian church.

"The Sign of the Cross" is a story of the persecutions of the early Christians during the reign of Nero in Rome. It was written by Wilson Barrett.

The room was intensely quiet as Miss Willmer impersonated the many characters in the story. The sufferings of the Christian boy, Stephanus, were so real that tears were brought to the eyes of many in the audience.

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Spanish Next To English.

Next to English which is the most important language for American pupils? Recently the Chicago Tribune, in an editorial, attempted to show that Spanish is. A part of the editorial follows:

"It is the language of our own insular possessions, and will not be displaced in them by English for two or three generations at least. With its near relative, Portuguese, it is the language of the Americans to the southward, which are, with Africa, the great undeveloped areas of the earth, industrially and commercially, and the areas where we may justly hope for the largest trade expansion, if equipped to handle it.

"There is another reason why American schools should emphasize the Spanish rather than French and German, superior as the latter may be in content of "literature" and in "cultural" value. It relates to the supply of bi-linguals in comparison with the demand for them.

"Even assuming an equal demand, it is evident that the supply of French-English and German-English speakers is greater than of Spanish-English. France and Germany are well schooled. Many youths there have been learning English, especially in Germany. Spanish America is not well schooled. The supply of bi-linguals from that side is very small. From every practical viewpoint Spanish is the most important "second speech" for young Americans."

Will Teach in Mound City.

Miss Grace Spellman went to her home in Mound City Saturday morning, after finishing her work in the Normal. She will resume her teaching in Primary work there on January first.

Miss Nola Mitchell spent Saturday and Sunday, December 5 and 6, at her home in Skidmore.

THE RURAL SCHOOL.

More Community Co-operation, Better Trained Teachers and Better Equipment Urged.

(By W. M. Oakerson)

In making an investigation of the needs of the rural schools I sent out a number of letters to county superintendents, city superintendents and rural teachers. I asked them to state what they considered the greatest need of the rural schools. After carefully analyzing and summing up their letters I have the following results:

Ten said, "Securing of qualified teachers." 13 said "Community co-operation." 11 said, "Improvement of physical conditions." 9 said, "Closer Supervision." 10 said, "Consolidation."

It is quite probable that we will all agree upon the one greatest problem of the school and that is the problem of securing competent, well qualified teachers. The teacher is the life of the school. Nothing is so important to the school as the intellectual, energetic, skillful, professionally trained teacher. She is the main spring which keeps the school running from day to day; she is the steam power which forces the propellers through their daily tasks; she is the light which scatters all darkness and causes the child to arouse from his sleep.

The old adage, "As is the teacher so is the school," while not wholly and entirely true in all respects, yet has much of truth in it. A real teacher who possesses scholarship, professional training, a knowledge of child-life and who is able to impart these thoughts by means of her professional training and who is able to reach the child-life in such a way that the child becomes interested, inspired and enthused in the work he is doing, is a need and a problem for the rural school today. When all our schools are filled with such teachers as these, then the great problem of the efficient teacher will be solved.

The present day school furnishes so few opportunities for social mingling and mutual discussions over community interests. The old-time husking bee and barn raisings have become things of the past. The country church that once served as the social center is now sadly neglected. It seems that if the country church is going to decline that something is needed to make up for the social loss and the school seems the only and best organization to meet this condition. The school should give the country boys and girls a desire for a higher social, moral and religious life. These particular phases of development cannot be taught from the text book, but could be taught by community co-operation and proper community activities.

The next problem is the improvement of the physical conditions. The farmer who attempts to farm without sufficient good farm implements

to properly cultivate his crop cannot expect to become one of the most successful farmers because he permits too much waste. Our communities are permitting much waste by simply failing to provide properly for the physical needs. The teacher cannot render the best service unless she has the necessary equipment to enable her to do her work in the most satisfactory way. Every district should be provided with a good school building, properly kept; good desks, properly arranged, attractive decorations and good interior conditions, libraries, maps, globes and a well kept school room. These are not only valuable because of the aid in the school work but are also valuable because of the ethical and aesthetic training the pupils receive from such environment. Teachers should be provided with good boarding places where conditions are best to enable them to prepare for their best work. This is not always the case. There are teachers in this county who have not been able to secure board in the districts in which they were teaching.

No system of schools can succeed unless properly supervised, even though the teachers are fairly competent, the equipment sufficient and the course of study well organized. There is still a need for a competent supervisor. The rural schools are not properly supervised and cannot be so long as the superintendent has so many schools to visit, and with the schools scattered as they are, besides the many other duties he has to perform. There is no class of workers, so far as I know, that has as little supervision as the rural teachers and there is no class of teachers who need so much supervision because a very large per cent of the rural teachers have had no experience and many of the schools are inadequately supplied with equipment. Many of the teachers who are now rendering very inefficient service and who possess much ability, by the direction of a competent supervisor would become efficient teachers. There is no place in the entire school system where such great waste, and unnecessary waste, may be found as that caused by lack of supervision.

It will be some time before all these problems will be solved but I am not at all discouraged for I have a vision of the future when the boys and girls of the rural communities will have brought to them the inheritance to which they are entitled.

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This is personal, if you are a loyal old student or old "Grad." You want to hear about that basketball team this winter. You will want to hear about the doings of the Students and Alumni. We want to keep you posted.

Write us like this today:

Business Mgr. Green and White Courier,
State Normal, Maryville, Mo.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find seventy-five cents for which send me the Green and White Courier to September 1, 1915.

Name.....

Address.....

Through or Thro.

How long did it take you to learn to spell "thoroughfare" and "prologue?" If you carry out the recommendation of the State Teachers' Association you will have to learn to spell them again. At the St. Joseph meeting in November a report was adopted which contained this section:

"We favor the gradual simplification of English Spelling. To this end we recommend the general use of the following words as simplified by the National Education Association in 1899:

"Program, tho, altho, thoro, thoroughfare, thru, thruout, catalog, prolog, decalog, demagog and pedagog."

Among other resolutions adopted were these:

"We endorse the use of school buildings and grounds for social, community and recreational purposes.

"We favor increasing the number of inspectors in the state superintendent's office, so as to provide for more effective inspection of elementary schools, both city and rural.

"We favor a County School Unit for the administering, supervising and financing of our rural and village schools. Of this connection county superintendents should have larger power, higher qualifications and larger salaries in keeping with their responsibility.

"We condemn the appointing of teachers as a reward for political or personal services."

Visits in Kansas City.

Misses Nita and Eula Strickler spent Thanksgiving vacation visiting relatives and friends in Kansas City.

Bible Study Organized.

Regular Y. M. C. A. Bible study classes are being organized for the winter quarter under the direction of Harry Clayton, chairman.

Honors of C. C. Club.

The C. C. club of the Training school has twenty-two members at present with Elizabeth Nash, president, and Mary Louise Andrews, secretary. The colors of the club are red and black and the emblem is the clover leaf.

Some of the things for which club honors are to be given are I. Sleep: Sleep out of doors or with wide open windows for two consecutive months between October and April.

II. Prepare four salads.

III. Plan an appetizing, balanced, vegetarian diet for a week.

IV. Prepare a balanced menu and superintend cooking for one month at home.

V. Market for one week on one dollar and a half a person, keeping accounts and records of menus etc.

VI. Know the proper disposal of waste and garbage for home and city.

VII. Playing a musical instrument in an orchestra, reading the necessary music.

VIII. Having a party of ten with refreshments costing not more than one dollar; Keep accounts.

IX. Identify and describe fifteen trees.

X. Plan the expenditure of the family under heads: food, clothing, shelter, recreation, miscellaneous.

XI. Know the history and meaning of the American flag, and the flag of the country from which your ancestors came.

Earl C. Borchers visited from Friday, December 4, to Sunday evening at his home near Rosendale.

Rev. Finch Talks to Y. W.

Rev. Robert L. Finch, pastor of the First Christian church of Maryville, spoke on the "Growth of Woman," before the Young Women's Christian Association Tuesday, December 8, at 9:40 a. m., in the Y. W. C. A. room.

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS. (Continued from first page).

its broader phases and in its relation to our national life. The politician might also be mentioned as one who is interested in the farmer.

This interest which people are taking in agriculture is due to a number of causes. For the first time in our national history consumption has overtaken production. We are producing barely enough to feed our own people. We have changed rapidly an exporting to an importing nation particularly in food stuffs, although we still export cotton. Our people have never known what it is to suffer the want of food. We may never be able to estimate just how important it has been to our national development for every man to have enough to eat. There is no doubt that our rapid industrial development has been due in a large part to the fact that our farmers have supplied an abundance of food at low prices. This time is past. Food products can no longer be produced at the prices for which they have sold in the past. There is no longer any new land to be had for the asking from the national government. All the good lands are occupied and we cannot increase our production by opening up new lands. If we are to increase production and meet the demands of our own people, it must be done on lands now occupied.

We should be very conservative in making sweeping generalizations as to how we are to solve our problems. Our agricultural system has not yet become so stable as to enable us to judge from the past how we will meet the problem of the future. We have not the stable system of agriculture found in Europe or China or Japan, where the same system has been in vogue for four thousand years. Yet it is possible to agree on certain general conditions. Under the American system of farming the soils of the United States have all declined in fertility. It is true that in the last 15 or 20 years our yields have been fairly well maintained but this has been due to better seed or better methods of farming and not to increased soil fertility.

The American business man looks with grave concern at the fact that Germany and England grow 30 to 31 bushels of wheat per acre while the American farmer produces only an average of 13 bushels per acre.

I have no sympathy whatsoever with the idea that our farmers are inefficient and are doing their work in an ignorant, hap-hazard way. They have farmed just as they ought to do on the average. They have wasted fertility because there was nothing else to do. It was impossible to keep up the fertility of the soil with prices of farm products as they were. Captains of industry who complain of the farmers' inefficiency would have farmed in the same way.

In general farming is at present unprofitable as compared to other occupations. Economic surveys of

farm communities in New York, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri have shown that after the farmer is allowed 5 per cent interest on the money he has invested in land and equipment little remains from the net income of the farm which can be considered the farmer's salary. It is often less than four or five hundred dollars or less than the farmer's hired man receives, tho of course he gets most of his living from the farm.

This condition is largely due to the present high price of land. It is more difficult for a young man to buy and pay for a farm now than ever before in the history of the United States. The farmer's wealth has come from the rise in the value of his land.

Unfortunately the inefficient farmer has profited as much as the good farmer.

The economic problem is at the foundation of all other rural problems, tho it is not the only one. Unless the economic problem is solved the people will not stay in the country. The main problem is not the school or the church but the economic condition of the farming industry.

We may not agree with those who say that the rural school is less efficient than it was 30 years ago, but all agree that while the city schools are better than the colleges we had 30 years ago the rural school has practically stood still. The child of the poorest immigrant in the city has a better chance for an education than the child of the richest farmer who lives ten miles from town. This ought not to be. Country children ought to have as good a chance as the children of the immigrant.

Must we submit to the conditions? Many solutions have been offered. The average city man who has come to feel that the farmers are all ignorant and efficient quite generally recommend that the farmer change his methods entirely and quit raising corn and cattle and take up some freak system of farming, for example raising mushrooms, squabs, or even skunks. Any farmer knows this is "tommyrot." The solution is not in changing our present system but in making it more efficient.

Others — city men again — think that the large hope of the country is in dividing our farms into smaller farms with only enough land to support the farmer and his family.

The whole propaganda for intensive farming on small farms is uneconomic. By that I mean that there is a system adapted to every region and for Missouri that system is more efficient on a farm having a minimum size of 240 acres. In this I am speaking wholly from the standpoint of economic results and not from the standpoint of the social institutions of the people in general.

I am not sure whether it is better for the country to have a 400-acre farm managed by a highly efficient and well trained man guiding less efficient labor or to have ten 40-acre farms managed by men of less average efficiency.

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Let this be your meeting place when you wish to go shopping with your friends, and live so far away you must make your appointment down town.

You know we are located in the shopping center, and it will be convenient to make our store your rendezvous. You are always welcome to wait, look over our stock to while away a half hour before your engagement, and we will try to make your short stay pleasant by showing you some of our new novelties or styles just out.

No one in our employ will dare ask you to buy, so do not hesitate to make "DE HART & HOLMES" your place of appointment.

THE COURT HOUSE IS STILL DIRECTLY EAST OF—

DeHart & Holmes

MARYVILLE'S LIVE JEWELERS

There are two ways of solving the problem, either by experience or by education and scientific investigation.

The farmers of China and Japan have solved their problem by experience. It has taken them 40 centuries to do it. Germany who tried to solve her problem by experience for hundreds of years has learned more from scientific investigation in the last fifty years than in centuries before. We are just beginning to apply science to agriculture. In the last twenty-five years the experiment stations have demonstrated that the application of scientific principles to agriculture is an economic success. For example vaccination against hog cholera and in the spraying of orchards. This year in one of our demonstrations an acre of Missouri Pippin apples sprayed, produced \$202.00 worth of fruit, while an acre right beside it produced only \$9.00 worth of fruit.

The problem of the state is to get the farmers to use the scientific methods. Farming is different from the great organized industries. With the railroad for example the intelligent and efficient man soon wins control and has charge of the less efficient men in the industry. The farmers as a class are no less efficient than the railroad men. The industry of farming is not in the hands of the few most efficient men. There are thousands of bosses. The inefficient men are not here today they do not come to such a pow-

wow.

"No sir, they don't," said a farmer in the audience, "They make fun of us on the street too."

"The question is," continued Dean Mumford, "What are we going to do for agriculture in the future. Our only possible hope is to raise the general intelligence. The few intelligent men decide in other industries but not in agriculture. Therefore, it is highly essential that the agricultural people be better educated than any other people on earth."

Elect New Officers.

The literary societies have elected new officers for the winter term, and all began their duties, Thursday, December 10.

EUREKANS.

President Chloe Compton
Vice-President ... Blanche Criswell
Secretary Miriam Bleack
Treasurer Lowell Livengood
Sergeant-at-arms ... W. A. Power
Yell Leader Silas Skelton

PHILOMATHEANS.

President Henry A. Miller
Vice-President Gladys Holt
Secretary Harvey Watson
Treasurer Ivah Barnes
Sergeant-at-arms... Wade Henderson
Yell Leader Ray McPherron

Miss Georgia Matthews spent the week-end, December 4 to 6, with her friend Miss Karma Osburn.